The People's Press.

VOL. XXI. SALEM, N. C., JULY 31, 1873. NO. 31.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS--CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year.....$2 00
" " six months.....1 00
" " three months.....75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion.....$1 00
Each subsequent insertion.....50

Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

Special Notices charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.

Liberal deductions made by special contracts, to large advertisers.

Select Miscellany.

EARNING A FEE.

A Deacon's Plot.

A reasonably good man was Deacon Pilsey, as times went, but if he had a weakness, it was for making things in general go about as he wanted them to go. Not an overbearing man by any means, and certainly not a violent one, but with wonderfully cute and quite subtile ways of his own, by which he brought matters about without letting other folks know how the thing was done. When a man is accustomed to have his own way he makes up his mind pretty easily; but there was one point of all others upon which Deacon Pilsey had been set and fixed for years, and the care of which lay heavy on his mind, for the time had come when, in his judgment, something deep required to be planned and all his skill exercised in carrying it out. To a mind like his, that had taken a perfect measure of every other in the village, and for miles around it, there could be little difficulty in selecting his tools and assistants, and he had no need of counsellors. That was how he came to be talking so confidentially with Joe Gaines, as the two stood by the yard gate.

"Why, Deacon," said Joe, "I always thought you liked Bob Humphrey. He's a tip-top fellow, and a good match for any girl I know of."

"So he is, so he is," said the deacon. "Can't say a word agin him. Knew him from a boy. Can't forbid him the house or any of that sort of nonsense; but then he can't have Irene Wyer."

"I don't see how you'll help it, deacon. You're only her guardian, and she's about of age."

"Not for a year yet, that's how the will reads—and she's in my house, you know. I guess I can fix some things, 'specially if you'll turn in and help me. You're a lawyer, Joe Gaines, but you're a young one yet, and I'll give you the fattest fee you ever dreamed of, if you'll only hitch teams with me and see that Bob Humphrey don't get the upper hand."

"Well, if that's what you're after, so it's all right and square, I'd as lief earn a fee one way as another. What's your programme?"

"Well, you know, there's nigh unto thirty thousand dollars coming to Irene Wyer, in her own right, and I've took the best kind of keer of it. It's bin a mighty sight of trouble, and all along I've thought of my son Scott."

"Scott Pilsey!" interrupted Joe. "Why he's in California."

"He won't be long. He's coming home inside of six months, and I want to keep Irene safe for him. They used to be wonderful thick, and he writ to her regular ever so long after he went away, and she to him."

"Do they correspond now?" asked Joe.

"No, not now. There's the rub. That's one reason I'm looking so sharp after Bob. Now I want you to just take hold and try and keep Bob off till Scott gets back. Won't be long, and Irene ain't such bad company nohow."

"I don't know," said Joe. "There's Maggie and her mother. I couldn't be particularly attentive to Irene without their knowing it. And Bob Humphrey will be round most of the time, and it won't be long before I have the whole village talking the matter up.

"Never mind that, Joe, never mind that. It'll be all right when Scott gets home. I'll give you the biggest kind of a fee."

"Well, deacon," cooly replied the young lawyer, "it's a pretty tough case," but I'll take it on one condition."

"What's that?"

"Why, so long as its only fun, and all that, I'll go ahead; but if it seems as if I was doing any harm, anything real bad, you know, I'm to be at liberty to back out."

"Well, I don't mind, so long as you let me know in time."

And so the deacon and the lawyer discussed their plot to their satisfaction, and when all was settled, the latter took his way down the broad and grass-grown street of the village.

"The old shark!" he muttered, as he strolled leisurely along. "What on earth put it into his plotting old head to pitch on me for his tool?" He never was more'n half decent to me before. I reckon I'll earn my fee, but I'll be fair and square with Bob Humphrey. What would Irene say if she knew what was up? Wouldn't those black eyes of hers strike fire?"

Now it happened, that of late, unknown perhaps, to the deacon, there had been growing up more than a little closeness of intimacy between Joe Gaines and Bob Humphrey, and that it was treachery to his friend as well as unfairness to the pretty heiress, to which the lawyer had allowed himself to be bribed by the deacon's promised fee.

A deep fellow was Joe Gaines, and a marvellous manipulator of social affairs. Again and again, as days and weeks went by, did Deacon Pilsey congratulate himself on his admirable selection, and chuckle in his inmost being as he witnessed the well-contrived success of Joe's manœuvres. There were picnics and drives and parties and entertainments of various kinds, but in vain did Bob Humphrey invite or propose; the young lawyer was sure to be beforehand with him, and it almost seemed as if sweet, unassuming Maggie Pilsey, the deacon's daughter, had joined the secret league against her friend Irene, so often was the same excuse devised by which she was made to appear in the latter's stead.

Then, too, were the home evenings at deacon's house, when the subtle-minded plotter could have hugged himself with satisfaction as he sat by and witnessed with his own eyes the admirable manner in which Joe Gaines worked for his fee.

"It takes a lawyer, after all," said he to himself. "I don't care much what he charges. I only hope he'll keep it up that way till Scott gits home again. And then to see Bob Humphrey! Why the fellow's got the perseverance of the saints, but he ain't nowhere with Joe Gaines."

As for Irene Wyer herself, her red lips laughed and pouted, and her bright black eyes sparkled and deepened, and her life seemed flowing onward very pleasantly, as if no deep laid plots and schemings had any power over her or her happiness. Moreover, through it all, Joe Gaines seemed to maintain the most complete external semblance of frank-hearted friendship with Bob Humphrey. Old as it may seem, the young lawyer also found that his practice had undergone a very sensible increase caused mainly by the warm, though covert encomiums which the good deacon's heart compelled him to utter here and there, in his keen appreciation of his young friend's tact and management.

Time will fly, however, and the mails brought at last to the Pilsey homestead the welcome news that its absent hope and heir would shortly return. There were letters from Scott Pilsey to his mother, and his sister Maggie, and to Irene Wyer, and even to his old cronies and schoolmates, Joe Gaines and Bob Humphrey, and to each he had, doubtless some matter of special interest to communicate.

No noisy, smoky, disgusting railway trains as yet vexed the retirement and repose of the village; but at last, on a morning when all things were in a state of almost painful expectancy of his arrival, not the ordinary stage coach, but a private hired carriage, heavy with trunks and packages, brought Scott Pilsey to his father's home.

In an instant the little verandah was full of those who awaited him, but when the deacon's tall, sun-burned, and bushy-headed son sprang out upon the grass, he turned his back to the verandah for a moment, while he aided the movements of a graceful, well-favored, dark-featured young lady, who followed him, and whom, even in the first warmth of his "welcome home" he introduced as "my wife, my Lucia."

Maggie Pilsey hugged her and kissed her, and so did Irene Wyer, and so, in a moment more, did old Mrs. Pilsey, and the Deacon was too wise a man to seem altogether astonished, while Joe Gaines and Bob Humphrey were fairly boisterous. In fact Scott Pilsey's California bride was so overcome by the warmth of her greeting that the poor thing forgot her pride, and burst into tears. In half a minute after that, there wasn't a lady visible, and then Bob and Joe knew enough to leave the deacon and his son to themselves. The young men walked off arm in arm, but they were back again before the day was over.

The deacon's face was a trifle serious, but not exactly cloudy, and before long he managed to get Joe Gaines by himself for a bit of private conversation.

"And so, Joe," said he, "you and the rest knew all about this matter of Scott's some time ago?"

"Well, yes; Irene told me in confidence, and then, when they wrote and told Scott how matters were here, he wrote to congratulate us, and begged us not to spoil his surprise to you. We couldn't tell after all that, you know."

"Ahem! well—no—no—I can't say; perhaps not. I can't be mad with Scott; for she's brought him a big ranche and a mine; but what am I to do with you now? I like Bob Humphrey first rate—I allers did like Bob—and now it can't be Scott, I don't see as I ort to interfere. You've arned my fee, and I'll pay it; but then you see, there ain't no more use."

"Oh, no, not a bit," interrupted Joe. "Bob is a good fellow, and he and Maggie are just suited. Irene and I think that Maggie couldn't have made a better match, and we think Scott's done splendidly well."

"Irene and you!" exclaimed the deacon.

"Yes, of course. I've explained to Irene that I can't lose my fee. I told her at the beginning, and she said I must earn it. Seems to me I've done that, but I'll let you up."

"Done it?" exclaimed the deacon. "Well, yes, Joe, on the whole I should rather be inclined to say I rather guess I think you have. Yes—you and Irene?"

There is a model prison, so called, in London. It is the Holloway, and is managed on the silent system. A traveler thus decribes the punishments there inflicted. The shrieker at "Deloware justice" should attentively peruse this account, and tell what he thinks of it. Whether the whipping post is more barbarous than the torture of perpetual silence the average New England mind, (spinster, particularly," could not probably decide. But other people might be disposed to prefer the punishment of an hour to the long-drawn torture of months and years. We quote: "It is an offence for a prisoner to speak one word, and he is never addressed except in whispers, so that he may be in prison two years without hearing the sound of the human voice. The effect of all this is so terrible on the mind that prisoners will speak out in desperation, at the risk of any punishment, rather than endure that horrible silence. The prisoners never see one another, but remain in perpetual solitude. One poor wretch, driven to desperation by nine months' solitude and silence, recklessly broke out, in Mr. Greenwood's presence: "For God's sake, governor, put me in another cell. Put me somewhere else. I have counted the bricks in the cell I am in till my eyes ache." The request of the tortured wretch was refused." But this is not all. The wardens all wear India rubber shoes, the place is heated to an unnatural, almost unendurable heat, and everything is conducted upon the most rigid rule, even to the squaring of elbows and uniform position of books at religious service. Well may we exclaim, with Mr. Greenwood, the traveller; "God help them, poor wretches."

FRAZIER---FAULSTECK TRAGEDY.

An Elopement followed by the Bloody Death of One of the Parties and the Serious Wounding of the Other.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 12.

A terrible tragedy was enacted yesterday afternoon in the quiet, old-fashioned Dutch village of Harmony, some twenty-five miles distant from this city, accessible only by stage, and lacking telegraph connection with the outer world. The victims of this murder and suicide were Miss Kate Faulsteck, a beautiful girl aged seventeen, and John Frazier, a sober, industrious young fellow of about twenty-five years of age.

Little less than a year ago the parties resided with their respective parents, in adjoining houses, in the centre of Wheeling, Va. Frazier was sober, and was well thought of in the neighborhood, while Kate Faulsteck, was also of an excellent family and the pet of that household. An acquaintance between the two was struck up, which ripened into mutual affection for each other. The parents of Kate watched the progress of affairs and at a proper time slipped in and forbade Frazier to visit the house any more. The lovers, however, arranged secret meetings, and at length becoming convinced that the consent of Kate's parents could never be had to their union, the young pair resolved on eloping.

One dark night the girl left her happy home and started for this city with her lover. The mother of the girl, on discovering the absence of her daughter, was convinced in her own mind that she had run away. The telegraph was put in operation, and according to instructions, the train was stopped and the two elopers captured near Stubenville. They were brought back and the parents of the girl brought an action against Frazier on the charge of enticing their daughter from her home. They failed to make out a case owing to the fact that the girl would testify nothing damaging to her lover. Shortly afterward Frazier started to New York, and from there came to this city, where he remained for some time, keeping up a secret correspondence with the object of his soul's affection. In answer to his request they arranged for another elopement. All necessary preparations were made and arrangements for departure secretly to Wooster, Ohio, were carefully planned at this point.

Frazier met her according to agreement, and from there they came to this city, where they lived as man and wife for some weeks. It is not known whether they were married or not; but it is believed they were, as Frazier wrote to that effect to some friends in Wheeling from this city a few days ago. Yesterday John and Kate arrived there, and put up at Drover's Home, kept by Jas. Chauncy. Both were well-dressed and shown to a room, where they spent the most of the day, and nothing particular was noticed either about their movements or conduct. In the evening the gentleman asked the proprietor where a buggy could be hired. He thought he should like to take a drive as the country seemed very beautiful. Accordingly a messenger was sent to hire a vehicle, and in due time it was driven to the door of the hotel. Word was sent to the strangers who, of course, were supposed to be man and wife, that the buggy was waiting at the door. The couple, however, did not promptly come down stairs, and the proprietor waited patiently for his guests, thinking, perhaps, that the gentleman might need some instructions as to which road was best to drive along.

While thus waiting he was startled by hearing the report of a pistol from the room. Chauncey instantly ran up stairs, and was horrified to see a pistol shot wound in the young girl's forehead, from which the warm blood was slowly trickling down her ashy pale face.

Kate staggered like a drunken woman and fell helplessly into the terrified landlord's arms. He slowly descended the stairs with his burden, when he was again startled by a second report of a pistol. Half-crazed with fright, he dropped the dying girl, and, rushing up stairs, found Frazier lying on the floor, writhing in the agonies of death, his face covered with blood and a bullet hole in his forehead. He was lifted into bed, but made no reply to the questions put to him. Medical assistance was summoned, and the doctors at once commenced to probe for the ball. As the man's injuries were of a most serious nature this work was soon given up. The unfortunate lover lingered till this afternoon and died. The wounded girl refuses to answer any questions in regard to the shooting, and being in such a condition no one has the heart to insist on her giving replies to questions concerning the sad affair. The latest intelligence from Harmony to-night states that she is now unconscious, and death may be looked for at any moment. The supposition is that the couple could not stand the painful opposition and persecutions of the enraged parents and preferred death rather than submit to another separation. The affair as may be imagined, created the greatest excitement in the humble village of Harmony.

Either from great care in feeding, petting, coaxing, or from the natural liberal disposition of the hen, a little Staten Island girl of ten years has the following statistics to show for her pastime attentions to her feathered pet. During the seasons the bantam has produced ninety-three eggs and is now surrounded by a family of thirty chickens, and if all survive till fall, the estimated monied value, according to average prices, will be, say eight dozen eggs, 25c.—$2, and 30 chickens, 30c.—$9. Total, $11. Moral for ten-year-old misses—Eschew cats, kittens, and four-legged puppies, and pet the old hen for profit and pleasure.—*New York Commercial Advertisemer.*

An exchang has an acquaintance who remarks that he has often heard the proverb, "A friend in need is a friend indeed," but he says he can't see where the laugh comes in. He has a friend in need who is always borrowing of him.

The soul is a prisoner that in escaping always kills its keeper.

THE SAWDUST RING.

How Children Are Trained to Become Bareback Riders—The Leading Circus Riders of the World.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Visitors to the circus now performing on the Jackson-street lot cannot fail to have been struck with the excellence of the juggling feats on horseback of Harry Welby Cooke, who for six years has had a challenge out to all comers to compete with him in this class of acts for $5,000. Mr. Cooke, who is the leading bareback rider in the company, and among the foremost in the world, in the course of conversation made some interesting statements in regard to early training of riders. His own experience will serve as and example of

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

pursued by nearly all successful riders. At the age of three and a half years he put on the spangles and entered the saw-dust ring for his first lesson. It consisted of merely riding a pony around barebacked, in order to get confidence and the art of balancing—two essentials in bareback riding. If the child is possessed of sufficient coolness and courage to warrant the hope that he will become a successful rider, with sufficient practice, after a number of such lessons, he is taught to ride two ponies, galloping around the ring, standing with one foot on the back of each pony, and holding the reins in his hand, while his tutor holds a cord attached to the child's waist, and passing through a ring in the saddle. This is used to keep the child from falling under the horses' feet, in the case of his losing his balance. The lesson will be illustrated this evening, when a three-year son of Mr. Cooke will ride the dancing pony. It is much easier to balance with one foot on each horse than to ride a single animal. After the pupil is able to ride two ponies, and has some idea of the balance required, he is then placed on the pad, or equestrian saddle. An experienced rider sits behind, and the pupil performs in front within reach of the tutor's arms. Every precaution is taken to preserve the child from falling, as a fall destroys confidence and often undoes months of patient instruction. Instead of using severity it is the aim of the tutor to make the pupil feel additional confidence and pleasure in the performance every time it is repeated.

THE NEXT STEP

is allowing the child to ride alone on the pad, if he has sufficient confidence in himself and a good idea of preserving his balance. The cord attached to the child's waist is still held by the tutor to prevent accidents. After he is allowed to stand on one foot and jump, from his knees to his feet the bare-back horse is introduced, and the routine of instruction is repeated with additional precautions. Then the "leaping objects" are brought in. The first lesson is leaping the banner, which takes sometime to perfectly accomplish. If at this stage of the instructions the boy does not display a promising proficiency, he soon drops out of the list of riders and becomes an object-holder. The pupil next tries hoop-jumping, and when he is well up in these he tries the "cross-tricks," which consist of somersaults, pirouetting, standing face to the horse's head, jumping halt way and lighting with face to the horse's tail. These tricks often require years of patient practice, supplemented with great coolness and judgement.

JUGGLING ON HORSEBACK

is another branch of bareback performance, which is studied after the pupil becomes master of the foregoing accomplishments. He commences with the balls, the globe, spinning the basin, etc., on the ground, and when he becomes proficient attempts the same feats on horseback. As the rider keeps his eyes on the balls or basin all the time, these feats become doubly difficult and daring. The most difficult of all is the trick which Mr. Cooke performs—jumping through the paper hoop, throwing the basin over the top and catching it after alighting on the other side. This requires years of practice and an extraordinary amount of precision. Female bareback riders are put through the same course of training.

THE FOREMOST BAREBACK RIDERS

in the world are James Robinson, John Henry Cooke, H. Welby Cooke, Chas. Fish, Donald Melville, William Bell, Madame Carolina Roland, and Madame Dockrill. The average salaries of bareback riders are from $175 to $600 per week. James Robinson, who has been thirty-two years in the business, and is regarded as the best bareback rider in the world, has refused $700 per week in Germany, while filling another more lucrative engagement. Madame Roland and Madame Dockrill each command about $400 per week and expenses.

How the Apaches Pop the Question.

Even those copper-colored cut-throats, the Apache Indians, have a touch of delicacy and romance in them. From a lecture delivered in San Francisco by Colonel John C. Garmany, we take the following account of their courting customs: Every young girl is at liberty to refuse a suitor for her hand. The father, mother and brother are prohibited from interfering in her choice. Her person is at her own disposal. After a brief courtship the lover makes a formal proposal by offering so many horses. Horses are considered a standard of value among Indians. As the squaw does all the work, horses are accepted as an equivalent for her labor. When a young warrior becomes enamored he fastens his horse near the wigwam of the squaw whose hand he seeks, where he is left four days. If she fails to feed and water the horse during that time the master is rejected, but if she accepts his offer she grooms and kindly cares for the horse, and then ties him to the wigwam of her lover, as much as to say, "I am willing to be your slave and do your work." At the marriage the sages and anchems meet together, and the bride is not unfrequently loaded with forty to fifty pounds of silver and copper trinkets.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH.

Dr. Sears' Report from the Peabody Fund.

NEW YORK, July 17.

The following are the interesting details of Dr. Sears report on schools in the South:

Virginia.—Number of public schools in the State for the year ending August, 1872, is 3,695, and the school population consisted of 411,021 persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years, of whom 247,002 were whites and 164,019 colored. $28,900 was appropriated for the Peabody fund to Virginia schools during the scholastic year. The bulk of this was given in aid of graded schools. The total amount appropriated to the schools of the State was $38,200.

North Carolina.—The condition of public schools and education generally in this State is far from satisfactory. There is an alarming indifference on the subject among the common people, and want of union and hearty co-operation among public men. The amount appropriated for the schools was $12,556.

South Carolina.—Only a few schools reported throughout the year. Application was made for Charleston as follows: "The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated over $300,000 for educational purposes; but not one dollar of this amount was received from the Treasury and the result has been that nearly all public schools in this State have been closed." The amount paid this State from the fund is $1,500.

Georgia.—Dr. Sears quotes from the report of the State Superintendent: "It is not to be disguised that the effort thus far to establish a public school system for the State has resulted in comparative failure." The fund contributed $10,200 to twelve schools.

Florida.—A somewhat gloomy picture of the condition of education in this State is given from the report of the State Superintendent, who amongst other remarks, said "It is sad to reflect that three-fourths of the youth of this State have not been yet reached by an educational system," but adds, "it is encouraging to know that the ratio is rapidly changing." The Peabody fund contributed $8,000 in aid of 14 schools.

Alabama.—The State Superintendent of Alabama gives a dispondent report. Out of a population of $100,000, 383,000 can neither read or write. Of the voting population there are 91,000 blacks and 17,000 whites who cannot read or write, enough if consolidated into one party to control every election in the State. The State funds paid $6,0661,765 during the year, the Peabody fund $7,000 to 5 schools.

Mississippi.—By the new school law, in addition to the State tax of 4 mills on the dollar for the payment of teachers, the supervisors of counties are required to levy a county tax for school houses and incidental expenses. On an estimate of the county Superintendent there are 4,650 public schools, with an average attendance of 125,000 and 400 private schools with 148,780 pupils enrolled. The expense of Common schools is $1,136,988 and the Peabody fund contributed $4,450 to aid 6 schools.

Louisiana.—On the recommendation of agent to the fund, who acts gratuitously in that State, the sum of $7,380 was contributed to aid schools.

Texas.—In the unsettled state of school matters the General Agent was constrained to reply to the last letter of the State Superintendent, which was a new call for money, that in the present unsettled condition of the system, their trustees did not feel justified in making donations from the fund.

VOUDOU.

Disgusting Festival in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—Last night the annual Voudou festival of the negroes was held along the borders of the Bayou St. John and the Old Lake. A more disgusting sight it has never been my lot to witness. An immense number of men and women congregated in the evening at particular places, and at a given signal they all divested themselves of their clothes to actual nakedness. Bonfires were built all along the shore's of the lake, and the whole appearance was such as would almost strike terror into a stout heart. The horrid orgies were inaugurated by one wild, unearthly yell, in which all the assembled crew joined their voices, and for a moment afterwards there was a fearful silence. The "worshippers of the demon" then contemplated their naked forms, upon which the fire shone with ghastly effect, and with a hideous yell they began to dance around the fires, singing wierd songs and occasionally bursting forth into a wild and piercing laugh. The songs that they sang could not be identified with any living language, but seemed to be a communion of languages, as occasionally you would be able to distinguish genuine English words, German and French. Around these bonfires they kept revolving with joined hands for over an hour an a half without ceasing, uttering their horrid yells and singing their wild unearthly songs. On all occasions a woman presides over these orgies, under the name of "Queen of the Voudou," and when they cease dancing round the fires they go forward and make their submission at Her Majesty's feet, who is usually seated on an elevated mound or large rock. This Queen retains her title and dignity through life, provided she conduct things with a proper grace, and she is usually chosen out of the most socially elevated class of negroes in the locality. On this occasion the old queen, Marie Lavody, did not attend on account of illness, and her emblem of power, a garland of flowers round the head, was worn by one Mammy Caroline, who has already been named and acknowledged as the successor to the queenly dignity. After the first part of the performance was over, Queen Caroline held her court in an old house on the banks of the bayou, where she shone forth in all the resplendence of her nude beauty. I saw with regret that these degrading orgies were participated in by a young white girl of more than ordinary beauty. This hideous revel was prolonged until a late hour, but its disgusting character forbids me entering into more minute details.—*New York World.*

THE UNROMANTIC SIDE.

When Peter the Great visited England, his savage manners and habits were much talked about. He amazed everybody by the immense quantities of meat he devoured and the huge drinks of brandy he swallowed—a pint at a time. He occupied the house of John Evelyn, and it is said that the prints of his greasy hands were left in many places on the walls. The Shah of Persia is little less savage in his habits, if the accounts of him are correct. He eats with his fingers, and when at Berlin he partook of a dish which not being to his taste, he took the food out of his mouth and threw it under the table.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "The Shah approved of Kaiser "William, but disliked the Empress, and "in taking leave of her husband expressed "great surprise that she should be allowed "to live. 'I advise you to get rid of that "old Augusta, were the Shah's last words "at Berlin." It is said that the Shah spat on the audience at the opera. At St. Petersburg his attendants amused themselves by cutting the flowers out of the palace carpets and the heads out of portraits hanging on the walls. A correspondent of the New York *World* interviewed him at Buckingham Palace and writes a two column letter on the subject. Referring to rumors that he was travelling because he was weary of his native country, the Shah said: "There are fools here as well as in Persia. Have you also villians?" He had long fits of abstraction and silence during the interview, when he smoked furiously.

MORE GOSSIP ABOUT THE SHAH.

The Shah of Persia continues to be the fruitful subject of newspaper gossip. We gave yesterday some of the reports of his sayings and doings. We may now add an item or two more.—He is said to manifest a warm admiration for the English women, whose mode of dressing gives him the opportunity to compare their attractions with those of his own harem. For three, he is reported to have offered £30,000 with the option of cancelling the bargain and returning to England if after a fair trial they should become dissatisfied in Persia. A correspondent says: "One of the three "told me she was inclined to accept if the "money could be settled on herself and "if she could feel sure about getting back." The magnificent manner in which he was entertained at Stafford House, the princely residence of the Duke of Sutherland, seems to have made a great impression on him. Deeming so wealthy and powerful a nobleman dangerous to the safety of the throne, he is said to have sought an interview with the Prince of Wales for whom he has conceived a liking, and to have advised him "to put the Duke of Sutherland to death." When the Prince explained to him that, however just his views might be, the laws of England did not allow a King to put a subject to death, the Shah became much depressed. Presently he rallied, and exclaimed, "But at least you can put out his eyes!" It was difficult to make him understand that even this could not be safely done; and when he at last broke off the interview was evidently persuaded that there could be little security for a dynasty which possessed so slight authority over its subjects. It never could have occurred to him that there was an impropriety in accepting the Duke's hospitality in the evening and proposing his execution the next morning. Nor did the failure of his plan deter him from accepting the same Duke's invitation to Trentham, where he has seen a specimen af life in an English country house not less remarkable than that in London. —*Richmond Whig.*

A Walk from Louisville.

Mrs. America A. Hamlet, a widow lady of fifty-eight, and her little daughter, Betty, thirteen years of age, have walked from Louisville, Ky., 227 miles, since the 23d of June, and are now resting their wearied feet at the Exchange Hotel in this city, the guests of Mrs. Roe. This is her story. It is as full of romance as any novel Scott ever wrote, as full of tragedy as Shakspeare has crowned into his fictitious Hamlet.

My mother was a Jackson, she was Stonewall Jackson's eldest sister. I went from New Hanover thirty-two years ago to Pike county, Missouri. In 1866 my husband moved to Mondeno county, Texas, and engaged in cattle raising. On the 4th of June, 1868, my husband and three sons were murdered by the Indians. My eldest son was 24, my youngest 15. On the 15th of May last, Bettie and myself started for Wilmington. At Morristown, in Kansas, where we stopped for supper twenty minutes, the freight train ran into the passenger train, killing and wounding some twenty passengers. I had my arm broken and skull fractured. Bettie was stunned, but not seriously hurt by the collision.

From Louisville, Ky., we started on foot for Wilmington, N. C., on Monday, 23rd of June. Twenty-seven miles has been our best day's walk.

Tragic enough is the story. Shakespeare might have improved on his Hamlet, if he had known the tragic life of Mrs. America Hamlet and her daughter Bettie.

Mrs. Hamlet is a member of Elder Ward's Church, the Primitive Baptist. There is no church ahead of the Primitive Baptist in inculcating by precept and example the importance of labor and the nobility belonging to an independent spirit.

A lad of eighteen, struck with the Stonewall courage and endurance of the good lady and her daughter, has procured free papers on the train for the mother and child to Wilmington. How few who are fortunate, ever know, or care, or feel for the misfortunes of others. God bless the widows and orphans.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

WASHING FLANNELS.—I wonder if housekeepers know that flannel should never have soap smeared upon it, or be rubbed upon a board? A nice hot suds should be made, and the flannel should be squeezed through it, rubbing the dirtiest portion through the hands as lightly as possible. When the stains are softened, another warm water should be ready, into which dip the flannels, and squeeze them dry as possible out of it. Shake them well, and hang them out where the wind will not strike them hard; never hang them in the sun.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1873.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the PEOPLE'S PRESS Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c

OBITUARY NOTICES.—From and after this date, obituary notices of more than five lines will be invariably charged at the same rate as advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—Hereafter we will require *cash in advance* for all legal advertisements. Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, and others interested, will please take notice.

ELECTION FIRST THURSDAY IN AUGUST.

The people will vote upon the proposed Constitutional Amendments and for township officers.

Vote for the eight Constitutional Amendments. They will reduce the expenses of the State Government and save the State, in all probability, from bankruptcy.

Good Reasons why the Eight Amendments to the Constitution should be adopted.

The Raleigh *News* says:—1. The amendment relating to the Public Debt should be adopted, *because*, under the Constitution as it now exists, the General Assembly is *required* by adequate taxation to provide for the prompt and regular payment of the *interest* on the debt of the State, and after the year 1880, the same body is required to provide for the payment of the *principal* by levying a tax on the whole taxable real and personal property in North Carolina. By voting for the amendment the people of the State will put it in the power of the Legislature to settle the debt on such fair and equitable terms as may be acceptable to all parties. As the Constitution now stands, our creditors have a *mortgage* on all the taxable property in the State. Who will vote against the amendment relating to the *Public Debt?*

2. This relates to the university, and should be adopted because this noble institution is now inoperative and the Legislature is the only body which can speedily resuscitate it.

3. The Code Commission is useless and should be abolished.

4. There is no need of another census in 1875, with a cost of $150,000.

5. The session of the General Assembly should be *every two years*, instead of the expensive *annual* sessions, provided for *under the present Constitution.*

6. The amendment in regard to exemption from taxation should be ratified, *because* the poor man will be allowed an exemption of three hundred dollars in any kind of personal property. Under the present law the rich man is benefited and the poor man is taxed. Who will vote against the amendment relating to *exemption from taxation?*

7. The office of Superintendent of Public Works is useless, and should be abolished.

8. The amendment in regard to Federal and State Office-holders should be ratified, because it forbids a federal office-holder from holding office under the Government of North Carolina. Who can oppose the amendment relating to *office-holders?*

The Conservatives and most of the Republicans in the Legislature united in voting for these amendments. Conservatives and Republicans in North Carolina must live under the same Constitution. They are alike interested in having its burdens removed.

Important to Voters.

The following card from the Chairman of both political parties, in answer to inquiries, will be found important:

RALEIGH, July 22d, 1872.

The undersigned in reply to inquiries made from different parts of the State, as to what are the requisities in submitting the Constitutional amendments to the people, will state:

1st. The sheriff in every Co. in the State, shall open the polls at the several election precincts in his county, on the first Thursday in August next, and the same shall be kept open one day, from the hour of 8 o'clock a. m., until the hour of 7 o'clock p. m., when, every person qualified to vote according to the constitution, may vote for or against each amendment on a written or printed ticket.

2. The County Commissioners, or upon their failure, the inspectors of elections shall provide for each election precinct eight ballot boxes—one for each amendment to be voted on. Each of said boxes shall have attached thereto a written or printed label, designating the amendment to be voted on therein, and after the close of the election the judges shall count out separately the number of votes cast for and against the amendment. (See chap. 152, Acts 1872–'73.)

We would suggest the following as the form of one of the tickets:

Amendment to N. C. Constitution in relation to the Public Debt, "For Amendment" (or when so desired) say "Against Amendment."

Of course each ticket must be prepared to suit each amendment, of which there are eight.

W. R. COX, Ch'm. Dem. Com.
S. T. CARROW, Ch'm. Rep. Com.

According to late news matters become worse in Spain. The government has called for 60,000 reserves to fill up the depleted ranks of the army. The Carlists are growing bolder and stronger every day and have now over 30,000 men under arms. The soldiers under Don Carlos have applied to France for recognition as belligerents.

The World at Large.

England.

The weather in England is very favorable to crops. Frequent thundershowers in western and northern parts. Several persons were killed by lightning. The heat in London is very great. On the 23rd inst., the thermometer stood at 85.

France.

It is reported that labor-strikes are threatened in various parts of France, causing increased vigilance on the part of the authorities.

The trial of Marshall Bazaine for the surrender of Metz to the Prussians is progressing. He refused the evidence in his favor offered by Prince Frederick Charles.

France will soon be free from the presence of Prussian troops.

Germany.

July 24th.—Fifty of the Frankfort beer rioters have been sent to prison for terms ranging from nine months to four years.

25th.—Kaiser William is at Ems, his favorite watering place. He will proceed from thence to Gastein, near Salzburg, Austria.

Spain.

[Herald dates of 23rd and 24th of July.]

The insurgents after gaining control of Cartagena, seized the Castello, a strong fort on the west side of the harbor. They hoisted the red flag of the Commune, and summoned the squadron in the harbor to surrender. The crews being in sympathy with the insurgents, the vessels fell into their hands without resistance. Nine vessels were thus obtained, four of them being the finest in the Spanish navy. 8,000 Republican troops surrendered to the Carlists, with the understanding that their lives were to be spared. This was however not adhered to as several were shot.

The Cortes at Madrid approved a tax bill, in which persons known to be in sympathy with the Carlists will be *doubly taxed.*

Salmeron has decreed that the rebel ships recently captured by the insurgents, were "*pirates.*" This caused some uneasiness. Violent threats are made against Salmeron. The Prussian Consul at Cartagena has hoisted the Prussian colors over his office and has threatened to do something desperate.

The Prussian frigate despatched by the Consul in pursuit of the Spanish war war steamer Vigilante, which was capturep by the insurgents, overhauled and captured her *en route* for Almeria, whither she was bound for the purpose of proclaiming that province an independent canton.

Senor Galvez, a Deputy to the Cortes, was in command of the Vigilante.

The German Ambassador has offered to deliver the captured vessel into the hands of the government.

Rumors say that a representative of the Hohenzollern (the royal house of Prussia,) would possibly assume the crown of Spain.

July 25.—The city of Madrid is threatened. 6,000 troops are marching against it. Salmeron has called for 80,000 troops. Cartenas, commanding the rebels in Cartagena, has threatened to seize all the German ships as well as the Prussian Consul, as a hostage, if the captured ship is not returned to the insurgents. The Prussians have liberated the crew of the Vigilante for fear that the Consul would be shot.

July 26th.—Reus, the second city of importance in Catalonia, has recently been captured by the Carlists. The city of Barcelona is in danger. Citizens are fleeing from the Carlists.

Don Carlos, with a force of 16,000 well-armedmen is in Pampeluna. A battle is in progress south of Bayonne, on the Spanish frontier.

Demonstrations against the Prussian war vessel at Cartagena, but without any effect.

Herald dates from Madrid of the 27th state that the Carlists have met with reverses. Valencia has been attacked by government troops. The insurgents offered to capitulate, but their terms were refused and an unconditional surrender demanded. If not complied with the city will be bombarded.

Seville has also signified willingness to surrender but the government will accept nothing but unconditional surrender.

The Carlists retreated from before Balboa. Railway between Madrid and Valencia has been destroyed in several places.

There is a difference between the Insurgents and Carlists in Spain. The Carlists are formidable and aggressive, while the Insurgents are weak and cautious, with but little prospect of success.

Africa.

WAR BETWEEN THE ASHANTEES AND FANTEES.

FREE TOWN, SIERRA LEONE, June 22, 1873.—Despatches state that the town of Elmina was set on fire by the British troops and sailors because the Elminians had aided the Ashantees by supplying them with arms and ammunition.

The Ashantees now hold the entire country right up to Cape Coast and Elmina and have burned a village about one mile from Cape Coast Castle.

The Fantees and Ashantees had another battle about 15 miles inland from Cape Coast, lasting two days. The Fantees were finally routed with great slaughter. The survivors fled to Cape Coost for protection. There are over one hundred and forty cases of small pox at Cape Coast, and the sanitary condition of the place is dreadful. Dysentery of a very malignant type has also shown itself.

The headquarters of the Ashantees are now at Afootoo, a village about twelve miles from Cape Coast, and it is thought that the King of the Ashantees, Kaffer Calcalli, is there in person.

It is impossible to overestimate the difficulties of Colonel Harley's position in the present unexpected emergency, but great confidence in his skill and experience is felt by all the residents on the Coast.

The arrival of the Second West India Regiment is anxiously looked for.

Ashantee is a powerful kindom on the Western Coast of Africa, Upper Guinea, on what is generally known as the Gold Coast, and one of the seats of the old slave trade.

Central Asia.

[Herald dates of June 24.]

The Khan of Khiva has abolished slavery throughout his dominions and provides that all persons held in bondage, shall be citizens or returned to their own countries.

June 25.—The treaty between Russia and Khiva has been signed. The Khan promises to pay Russia 2,000,000 roubles and abolish capital punishment in his dominions. The Czar's troops will occupy Khiva until the war indemnity is paid.

Bokara receives a slice of land for assistance rendered to Russia.

China.

A terrible Typhoon visited Amoy on the 21st doing great damage. The cable between Amoy and Shanghae has been broken.

State vs. Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The argument in this case began in the Supreme Court on Wednesday last, and was concluded yesterday. As it is a matter in which a great deal of interest is felt by our people, we give below an outline of the argument *pro* and *con*. Some of the best legal talent of the State was arrayed on either side. For the State Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Attorney Hargrove and Batchelor, Edward and Batchelor appeared, while the defendants were represented by Merrimon, Fuller and Ashe, Hon. D. G. Fowle, R. C. Badger, Esq., and G. V. Strong, Esq.

Our readers have already been informed of the fact that the case came up upon an appeal by the defendants from the decision of Judge Albertson sustaining an injunction granted by Judge Watts, restraining them from altering the guage of the North Carolina Railroad from Greensboro to Charlotte. It seems that the discussion was not confined to the question as to the alteration of the guage, but the legality of the present lease under which the Richmond and Danville Railroad holds possession of the North Carolina Railroad was argued.

The State contended that the lease was invalid; that no North Carolina Railroad had power, under its charter, to make such a lease as this, and in the next place that the Richmond and Danville Railroad could not take the lease. That it was against the public policy of the State for corporations created in other States to acquire, by lease or otherwise, the franchises or right to run, manage or control railroads in this State, without the consent of the General Assembly. That the railroad, being a public highway for some purposes, was one of the public institutions of the State, and the State could not permit it to pass from under the control of its own officials and into the hands of a foreign corporation without the consent of the State authorities expressly given.

No change of the guage of the North Carolina Railroad could legally be made in the arbitrary manner sought by the defendants. It had been fixed by law, and many of the roads, chartered and built in this State, had been compelled to confirm their guage to that of the North Carolina Railroad.

The following is a synopsis of the line of argument of the defendants: They insisted—

1. That under the following sections of the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company, the power to make the lease is plain.

"Sec. 6. * * * By the name and style of 'The North Carolina Railroad Company,' and by that name shall be capable in law and in equity of purchasing, holding, selling and conveying estates real, personal and mixed, * * * so far as shall be necessary for the purposes embraced within the scope, object and interest of their charter and no further. * * *"

"Sec. 25. That the said company may purchase, have and hold in fee and for a term of years, any land, tenements or hereditaments which may be necessary for the said road," &c.

"Sec. 18. That the said company shall have the exclusive right of conveyance or transportation of persons, goods, merchandise and produce over the said railroad," &c.

"Sec. 18. That the said company may, when they see fit, *farm out their right of transportation* over said railroad, etc."

2. That section 28 gives power to obtain all such property as the object of the charter required. That section 6 is inserted for some other purpose, and in connection with section 26 means, among other things, the power of leasing, necessary to carry out the power of farming out their right of transportation.

To "*farm out*" means *to lease* and nothing else. See Webster, Coke, and any of the elementary books.

Many authorities were cited to this effect.

3. That as the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company makes no restriction upon their power to establish or change its guage, that power is protected by the decision in the Dartmouth College case, and further that the State had passed no law to forbid the change.

Such right to change the guage was transferred to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, or as the North Carolina Railroad Company could do such work by agent, that as far as this part of the lease is concerned they have authorized it to be so done by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

4. That to the interest of the people of North Carolina that facility should be given to the country west of Greensboro, for the transmission of its grain, minerals, &c., to the nearest markets and that they should not be dragged via Raleigh at great expense.

5. That the State of North Carolina had no power to maintain this action; it should have been in the name of the Attorney-General.

The use of her name is not authorized by any law, and therefore, the action should be dismissed.—State vs. Shirley.

The Attorney-General is not authorized to use the name of the State.—See the Constitution and Public Laws.

Complaint does not set forth a cause of action.

The grievance complained of is the change of guage from Charlotte to Greensboro. Relief is asked to restrain change from Charlotte to Greensboro.

No specific grievance is set forth in the complaint.

Railroad charters being private laws, the charters of either corporations not having been passed cannot be read for the purpose of showing the injury that would be done them by this change.

The suit can only be maintained on the idea of an indictable nuisance.

There are no points here stated to support an indictment.

The State gave its consent through its regular officers—the powers of these officers were derived through the public laws, and they did not exceed their power. Practically, therefore, the State's assent was given through public law—and to allow this suit to be maintained would be asserting that a lease which the State authorized could not be accepted without subjecting the party to indictment by the State, which would be an absurdity.

The matter of the lease was called to the notice of the General Assembly of 1872–'73. They declined to take action. The matter of the change of guage was called to the attention of the General Assembly by the Governor in his last annual message, and they paid no regard thereto. This is an acquiescence on her part—and as she gave the Attorney-General no directions by passing a law to direct him to sue, he has exceeded his power.

The action is not in behalf of the State but rather at the instance of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and against the Western part of this State.—*Raleigh News.*

The Unification Policy "Played Out."

The grand ratification mass meeting that was to have ushered into existence the new party upon the basis of the Beauregard Resolutions, seems to have signally failed in its purpose, as will be seen from the following extracts from the New Orleans papers.

We sincerely trust that General Beauregard and others, being now satisfied of the impossibility of accomplishing anything by their new departure will frankly confess their error and retrace their steps, and that we shall hear no more of "Unification:"

THE UNIFICATION DEVELOPMENT.

The meeting at Exposition Hall developed more fully than any previous manifestation the spirit, plan and argument of the Unification party.

A careful consideration of all that was done and said in this meeting, in a spirit of impartiality and earnest desire to promote the welfare of our State and the harmony of the races, has confirmed the opinion already expressed by us, that the scheme is an impractical, unwise, untimely and injurious one.

What is the proposition? That certain white citizens will pledge themselves to surrender certain ancient prejudices which are regarded by the colored citizens as violative of the constitutional and legal obligations of all citizens. In other words, the white citizens adopt the interpretation placed by their colored brethren on certain constitutional provisions, and, not content with a general declaration that they will conform to the Constitution and laws, according to their own understanding of the same, but that they will accept as theirs the construction and application of these provisions made by the colored men, and bind themselves forever to maintain the same. Thus the constitutional provisions, Federal and State, which relate exclusively to political and civil rights, are construed by the colored people as applying to certain personal and social rights, which no one before demanded or claimed under them.

The right of a hotel-keeper, of the owner of a steamboat or theatre, to control the conditions upon which he will use his property and conduct his business, or of communities to organize and direct the discipline of their schools, are regarded as swept away by the constitutional guarantees relating only to political and civil rights. The legality, the justice and logic of this conclusion are stoutly denied, and have been adjudicated against by very high authorities. But the Unifiers concede them, and a great deal more. They concede them, too, not as a sincere, conscientious conviction and earnest acceptance of their verity, but as a means of placating the favor and securing the co-operation of the colored citizens in certain political and patriotic aims.—*New Orleans Herald.*

If we understand the great object of that meeting, it was to ratify the effort of the Committee of One Hundred to harmonize the races and bring about a new election, in which all would unite to banish forever from our soil bad government establishing good in its place, and to make peace, prosperity and good will grow where now flourish only the noisome weeds of race antagonism, political persecution and official corruption.

What fruit has this mass meeting borne? We say it in sorrow—the fruit is the speech of small politicians, Henry Burch, and the resolutions offered by Mr. Lewis and signed by himself, Dr. Roudanez and others, who claim to represent the negro race in Louisiana.

* * * * *

Alas! these men know not what they do. God knows we had hoped to be spared the necessity of saying it; we had hoped that common sense was beginning to assert its sway, and that it and justice would be the victors; but Messrs. Burch, Lewis and others must not forget that the whites are men, and that men have borne, and can and will bear again, evils far worse than all that surround us now rather than sacrifice those fundamental principles which alone sustain a true civilization. Concession is one thing; degradation is another. Ruin of this generation may be the salvation of the next. Degradation of this extends far beyond. Real men will not be long in choosing.

Again we say, we are sorry indeed that these "representative men" of the negro race should have so wantonly and effectively killed the unification movement, but they have done it, and the funeral is theirs.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Destructive Fire.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

A little after 10 o'clock to-day, a fire broke out in the planing mill of James Thomas & Co., on the south side of Clay street, between Liberty and Park streets. Soon after the general alarm sounded the fire extended to the three adjoining blocks, and an immense conflagration raged. A stiff Southwest breeze blowing, immense cinders were wafted several blocks off in the vicinity of the Cathedral. The fire extended to Franklyn street, Howard street, and Lexington Park. Four churches burned.

The district burned out is occupied principally by small shops, several factories and three story brick residences.

It was the most disastrous fire ever had in Baltimore. It is rumored that a number of lives have been lost, but no one is known to be killed. The loss of property is immense. Several firemen were injured by falling walls and others overcome by the heat. The fire was got under control at 7.30 p. m.

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES, &C.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The loss of the Central Presbyterian Church amounts to $700,000; insurance $60,000. The loss of the Sisters of Notre Dame and St. Alphonsus school and library amount $80,000; insured. The fire was stopped on Saratoga street at Central Garden. The lager beer saloon, a building once occuppied by the Redemptionist Fathers was flooded. The English Lutheran Church with personage and valuable library was burned.

The University of Maryland and the Maryland Academy of Arts were partially burned. The Museum attached to the academy is unharmed, most of the pictures were removed. The insurance, the people think, is from $500,000 to $600,000 and covers the loss. The disaster, they claim, will not affect the solvency of the insurance companies. No lives were lost. Sixty families are houseless.

The *Sun* of this morning estimates the loss by the fire yesterday at fixe hundred thousand dollars, and remarks that, "good judges estimate the damage as low as between three hundred and four hundred thousrnd. The *Gazette* estimates the loss at from $500,000 to $800,000, and the *American* says the loss will closely approach one million.

GENERAL NEWS.

According to statistics derived from the archives of the Indian bureau, it appears that there are three hundred thousand Indians remaining within the limits of the United States, (exclusive of 70,000 in the new Territory of Alaska,) who, upon the important question of subsistence, may be divided into self-supporting tribes, 130,000; partly supported by the government, 84,000; entirely supported by the government, 31,000, living by hunting and marauding, 55,000. In Mexico there are 4,000,000 of Indians, in Central America 1,500,000, in South America their number is probably not far from 7,000,000, who are mostly civilized and converted to Christianity. In the scale of civilization the little remnant of our own Indians is thus classified: Civilized, 97,000; semi-civilized, 125,000; wholly savage, 78,000. There are one or two lessons here, in learning which the philosophical student of history does not need to have assistance. It is seen that in the Anglo American part of the continent there was no amalgamation, and civilization is healthy, progressive, strong; in the Spanish American part, on the contrary, where conquest was followed by amalgamation, the decrease of the native tribes is not so great, but social and political chaos reign.—*Wilmington Star.*

During the late visit of the Hon Jefferson Davis to this city, while he was being called on by crowds of respectable citizens, and receiving manifestations of respect from hundreds of the most prominent and worthy ladies and gentlemen of the city, there occurred a little episode of a very pleasing character. One night during his stay at the Planters' House he was serenaded by some colored people who were formerly his slaves. After their dulcet strains had ceased, Mr. Davis called them into his room, where, after cordial greetings on both sides and a little chat about old times, he made each a handsome present. At another time during his stay he was called on by an "old aunty" who had been the nurse of his eldest child.—The affection that the ex-slaves manifested for their former master and the interest which he manifested for them and their future welfare were really affecting.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

Dr. Bell, of Louisville, maintains that "no case of cholera has yet occurred, except as the result of sleeping at night where the cause is, and no amount of exposure in the day time, without the sleep at night in the locality, ever gave the disease. No mere sojourner during the past three hundred years has ever slept at night in the malarious season in the Pontine Marshes (near Rome) without dying. The Abruzzi mountaineers, who put in such crops as are raised there, sleep in the day time, but never at night. All testimony that has spoken on this point in reference to yellow fever testifies that no amount of exposure in day time is perilous, but that the only danger is in sleeping in the locality at night."

H. I. Kimball, of Atlanta, Georgia, the great hotel and railroad speculator in the South, an Eastern man, has failed. His liabilities are said to reach $5,000,000,, and the list of creditors include Morton, Bliss & Co., for about $1,700,000 and others for large amounts.

A widow made her appearance in Ashley, St. Clair County, on Friday, and immediately called on the richest bachelor of the place. Though they had never met before, or had any acquaintance, they were married that afternoon. Next day the bride asked for $75 to buy a sewing machine, and on being refused immediately abandoned her husband.

Littlefield, from whose operations our State has suffered so much, has been at his wickedness in Florida, and the papers that once befriended and defended him have now turned their guns against him.

Mr. John McCrillis, of Goshen, N. H., celebrated his one hundredth birthday on the 15th inst. He held a public reception, and among the thousand who visited him were ninety-one of his descendants.

Among the women's-rights women in Greeley, Col., is Mrs. Wilber, a slight person, and formerly a school teacher, who this season has rigged up a gang plough and sowed eighteen acres of wheat.

Farmers in the Connecticut valley are making more extensive arrangements than ever for raising tobacco.

Dr. Mary E. Walker was recently appointed to a $900 clerkship in the office of the Treasurer of the United States.

An inventory of Oakes Ames' effects shows him to have been worth five and three fourths millions of dollars.

$800,000 in specie was shipped from New York to London on the 17th.

The defalcations in the Freedman's Bureau amount in all to $750,000.

Arizona having proved too sterile, the Mormons will not emigrate there as they intended.

MRS. HANNAH SANDERSON, Merrimack, N. H., writes October 26th to R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.: "I cheerfully certify to the wonderful restorative properties of your Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, having experienced its effects on my own head. When I commenced using it my head was nearly bald, only having a little hair on the side and back of my head. I have worn false hair fifteen years and upward. I have now laid it by. I commenced using it in May, and now my hair is from two to four inches long and thick, where there was none when I commenced using Hall's Hair Renewer. My hair is now growing very fast, and does not fall off. I commend this to all those whose hair is turned gray or thin, and especially to those that are bald."

"I am acquainted with Mrs. Hannah Sanderson, and can certify to the truthfulness of this statement.

"WILLIAM T. PARKER,
"Justice of the Peace."

YANKEE KU-KLUX.—An extraordinary and daring robbery was committed on the 21st, 4 miles west of Adair, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. At this point there is a sharp curve in the road, and here the robbers placed heavy timbers across the track to throw the East bound passenger train off. The engineer, John Rafferty, saw the obstruction in time to reverse the engine and apply the air break, but the robbers observing his movement fired at him from an ambush and shot him dead. The engine struck the logs and went off the track into a ditch and was followed by one of the baggage cars, the others remaining on the track. Several passengers were bruised but none seriously hurt. The robbers, who were masked, after opening and emptying the safe of the Express Messenger of its contents, rode off on horseback.—They all escaped but are being vigorously pursued.

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

North Carolina and Her Ores.

Mr. T. Sterry Hunt, of the Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., writing to the Baltimore *American*, speaks of the Ore Knob Copper Mine, in Ashe county, as being "unprecedented in the annals of copper mining in this country." Mr. Hunt thinks "this great mine will in time make Baltimore the leading copper mart of the United States."

The mine was opened in 1855 and 1856, by a company of residents of a neighboring county, and yielded large quantities of rich ore, but difficulties grew out of the conflicting interests of the large number of small proprietors, and the mine was closed, not to be re-opened, as the event proved, until last March. Some notion of the value of the ores may be gained from the fact that the material now raised from the lode, at a cost of not greater than that of raising coal, is to-day worth, at the Baltimore smelting works from $125 to $200 per ton. The amount of ore raised from the mine since the commencement of operations this spring, and now lying on the ground, as estimated by measurement last week, was about 1,400 tons, equal to about 400 tons of metalic copper.

Prof. Kerr, the State Geologist, speaks in equally glowing terms of the coal beds extending from Leaksville to within three miles of Germanton, in Stokes county, a distance of forty miles, one bed being eleven feet thick, and of good coal at only a few feet from the surface. In the same region, to wit: in Rockingham and Stokes counties, and in Yadkin and Surry counties, there is a very large amount of iron ore, much of it being of very high quality. In addition to this, along the route of the proposed Dan River Railroad, there is, as Professor Kerr says, a succession of limestone beds for more than thirty miles of the route, from the southeast corner of Yadkin through Forsyth and Stokes to where the line will strike the Dan river.—So it would be dificult to lay out a route of the same length anywhere in the State which would open so great and varied sources of business and wealth to the country, and of profitable employment for the road. All this is besides and independent of its value as a connecting link in a great trunk line of through freight and travel.

Still another point is attracting attention on account of its valuable ores, to-wit: Orange county. Recent investigations on the land lately owned by Mr. W. H. Weaver, lying on Bolling's Creek, about a mile and a half Northwest from the village of Chapel Hill, have uncovered an immense bed of very valuable iron ore.—The quality is said to be unexceptionable and the quantity inexhaustible. It is especially adapted to the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process.—*Wilmington Journal.*

GREENSBORO, July 25—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company was held at this place yesterday. The Company's road is completed to Salem, N. C. The first train through brought the stockholders to the meeting. A. S. Buford, A. T. Stokes, W. T. Sutherlin, H. H. Marshall, and W. L. Owen, of Virginia, and Thomas B. Keogh, E. Belo, R. L. Patterson, W. H. Wheeler, H. W. Fries, Charles E. Shober, and T. M. Holt, of North Carolina, were elected Directors. Col. A. S. Buford was elected President of the Company. The President was authorized to take immediate steps to extend the road through the Yadkin Valley to Tennessee.

If the Newspaper Reporter can be relied on the *Christian Advocate* has the largest circulation of any paper in this State. If a man can take but one paper and he chooses the *Advocate on other than religious grounds*, it is a reflection on neither his taste or understanding for the local and news columns of that paper are as spicy and entertaining as that of any secular journal.

We do not know personally Mr. Gray, the gifted manager of that department of the *Advocate*, but if he is like his gallant brother who fell in the "lost cause," (a classmate at Chapel Hill of the Associate,) he is a noble fellow.—*Piedmont Press.*

We endorse the above compliment to the news and local Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, for it is well deserved. We have often been struck with the good taste and ability displayed in his department. His services are a valuable accession to the excellent religious journal with which he is connected.—*Raleigh News.*

[We know Mr. Gray well and fully endorse the above.]

The Charlotte *Observer* says: "On Saturday morning last, about 11 o'clock, a terrible accident befell two men, John Ewing and his son John, about 4 miles from this place. The men were digging a well for Mr. William Rankin, in Sharon township. It was found necessary to blast some rocks in the bottom of the well, which at the time of the catastrophe had been dug 38 feet below the surface of the earth. They were both in the well when fire was prematurely applied or communicated to the fuse, and the explosion took place with a terrific noise. The men were hurled from the well, accompanied by thousands of fragments of rocks.

The Newton *Vindicator* says:—"Two gentlemen of olden time who were pioneers in western North Carolina, and who entered large boddies of fertile lands on the South Fork River, in Catawba and McDowell counties, could not agree upon a division of lands, both prefering the rich Pleasant Gardens in McDowell. Their names were Whitener and McDowell. They finally agreed to decide the division by a wrestle, a novel idea. McDowell threw Whitener and fell heir to the Pleasant Gardens where Old Fort is now located. Both have decendants in this county."

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says: A strange coincidence comes to us from Duplin county. A Mrs. Swinson died there on the 9th of July, and it is remarkable that her husband died on the 9th of July, thirteen years ago.—Our informant states that on the day of her husband's death Mrs. Swinson predicted that she would die on the same date thirteen years after, and so she did. What is more strange, the couple were both born on the 9th of July and also married on the 9th of July. Truly strange coincidences.

The Raleigh *News* says:—Kearney Andrews, Esq., was killed on Saturday last near Chapel Hill, in Orange county by being caught in a wheat thresher while in motion. Mr. Andrews was stepping over the clevice which caught the lower part of his pantaloons, and was whirled around at a rapid pace for about two minutes.—

Mr. Samuel Erwin, a leading citizen of Cabarrus county, was killed on Monday last by being thrown from a mule. He lived but a few moments after the accident.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The following are the appointments of Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Presiding Elder of the Greensboro District, M. E. Church—third round:

Trinity College,	August	2 - 3
Greensboro,	"	9-10
Asheboro, at Franklinsville,	"	16-17
Madison at Leaksville,	"	23-24
Winston and Stokes,	"	30-31
Davidson,	Sept.	6- 7
Wentworth, at Reidsville,	"	13-14
Forsythe, at Doub's Chapel,	"	20-21
Guilford, at Pleasant Garden,	"	27-28

THE EXCURSION TO GREENSBORO proved quite a success pecuniarily speaking for the projector, Mr. Hicks, and we are glad of it, as Jake is a worthy young man, and has built up a reputation for faithfulness and steady application among the Railroad officers of the N. C. Road.

The Mayor of Greensboro tendered the hospitalities of the city to the Salem Band, who were entertained at the Benbow House. The number of Excursionists amounted to over five hundred, who all enjoyed themselves in the pleasant city of Greensboro.

The crowd at the Depot in the morning to see the departure, and in the evening to greet the return was very large, the roadside being lined with spectators as far as "High Bridge" and beyond.

Many of our country friends witnessed the arrival and departure of a train of cars for the first time. Everything passed off well, with the exception of considerable annoyance from several parties who had taken too much "bitters." The Conductor very properly lifted a few on the way home. The track is now all laid, and in a few days we hope to have a regular daily connection with the outside world by rail, something which should have been at least 30 years ago.

A JOLLY BARBECUE DINNER was given the Railroad hands on Saturday evening last by Mr. Wadkins, the gentlemanly and efficient overseer, assisted by contributions from citizens of Salem and Winston. The dinner was highly appreciated by those hardy sons of toil. A better overseer than Mr. Wadkins is not to be found in the country, and he enjoys the confidence and respect of all those in the employ of the road.

TO-DAY an Excursion from Greensboro to this place, consisting of Sunday-School scholars and citizens, will arrive at about 8 o'clock, a. m. The programme of the day embraces a welcome at the Depot by Salem and Winston Sunday Schools and refreshments in the Public Square at Salem. An address will be delivered by Hon. A. M. Scales. We hope the Excursionists will have a pleasant time in our city.

FINE HORSES.—A magnificent pair of horses were brought to town on Saturday evening last by our young friend L. B. Butner. They are intended for the Omnibus of Salem Hotel. Their weight is respectively 1500 and 1410. These splendid specimens of horse-flesh attached to the large and comfortable omnibus, will insure a pleasant ride to and from the Railroad Depot.

The omnibus is a neat, roomy vehicle.

We are pleased to see that the work on the street leading to the Railroad depot has been commenced. Wm. Barrow, Esq., who has had considerable experience in road-making is the overseer of the hands. A better selection could not have been made. The road will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. Main Street will also be put in first rate order.

TAX NOTICE.—The Corporation Taxes are now due. Tax payers are requested to call on me and pay their taxes for the current year immediately. The money is needed for street work, at once.

The taxes are as follows: 50 cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of Real and Personal property; $1 50 on the Poll, and $3 00 Road Tax.

L. N. CLINARD,
July 25th, 1873. *Tax Collector.*

OUR MINERAL SPRING.—The following is the analysis of the Mineral Spring, near the Salem Hotel.

A gallon of water contains:

2.545 grs. Iron, 0.211 " Lime } Bicarbonates.
0.033 " of undetermind matter, principally Magnesia, with traces of Potash, Soda, or Lithia.

DROUGHT.—We learn that a protracted drought extends over the northern part of Surry County.

We regret to learn that Samuel Forkner, Esq., the talented editor of the Mount Airy *Visitor*, died at his residence near Mt. Airy on the 26th inst., and was buried with Masonic honors.

Died in Davie County on the 27th inst., JOHN CALL aged 73 years. The deceased was well-known in Davie county by the cognomen of "Shorty," on account of the size of his arms. He was a successful old-fashioned school teacher.

The recent rains have cheered the farmers considerably all over this neighborhood. In Davie county the corn is looking well.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC.—On Wednesday of last week the children of Elm Street Sunday School enjoyed a ride on the construction train of the Railroad as far as Mr. Jonathan Crews', where they spent the day pleasantly.

The rumor published in the Mt. Airy *Visitor* locating the cholera in Salem is false. Correct the mistake, Mr. *Visitor*.

Mt. Airy, we have been informed, is becoming notorious as the Gretna Green for fugitive matrimonial parties from Virginia.

New Advertisements.

Mr. P. A. Poindexter offers a pair of fine bay mules for sale at East Bend, Yadkin County, N. C.

On the shoal opposite the Neuse River Manufacturing Company, says the Hickory *Press*, Messrs. Ellis and Shuford, two of our monied and enterprising merchants, will erect another factory for the manufacture of cotton yarns and sheetings.

Dr. G. W. Graham, of Raleigh, son of Hon. W. A. Graham, was married to Miss Sallie Shaver, daughter of Rev. D. Shaver, D. D., of Atlanta, Georgia.

Rev. J. T. Wheat, D. D. of Memphis, Tenn., formerly Professor at Chapel Hill, is on a visit to his relatives and friends in this State.

Charlie Glenn, son of Dr. Glenn of Greensboro', prepared for College by Capt. Faucett at Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. C., passed a fine examination and is admitted as a cadet at West Point.

A Normal college for the education of colored teachers, under the auspices of the M. E. Church, North, will be established at Greensboro. It will be put in course of construction this year.

A postoffice has been established at Wake Forest. Postal matter for the new office should be addressed: "Wake Forest College, Wake county, N. C."

The *News* learns from a private letter that a white man, by the name of Penner, killed a negro at Oliver's, in Gaston county, on Friday last. Penner attempted to escape, but was pursued and caught in Charlotte.

Judge Boyden has recovered his health and resumed his seat on the Supreme Court Bench.

Thirteen infants, under one year of age, have died in Fayetteville since last April, most of them from teething.

Mr. Stroble's appointments:

Reidsville,	Thursday,	" 31,	8 "
Wentworth,	Sunday,	Aug 3,	11 a. m.
Madison,	Tuesday,	" 5,	8 p. m.
Danbury,	Thursday,	" 8,	8 "
Germanton,	Friday,	" 9,	8 "
Greensboro,	Sunday,	" 10,	
Kernersville,	Monday,	" 11,	8 "

NORFOLK, July 27.—Five fires occurred in Norfolk, Va., within 24 hours. The greatest excitement prevailed. The above fires have been extinguished.

DIED,

At his residence, on Neuse river, near Raleigh, Elder BURWELL TEMPLE, for many years editor of the *Primitive Baptist*, in the 80th year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	70	a	Salt Liverpool	2	30
Wheat,	1 50	a 1.60	" American,	2	25
Meal,	2	a 2	Candles ads.	20 a	25
Chop,	1¾	a 2	Oils, Linseed,	0.00 a	1.25
Bacon,	12	a 15	" Kerosene,	50 a	60
Pork,	7 00	a 8.00	Sheetings, Fries' A.	12½	
Lard,	11	a 12	" " B.	12	
Eggs,	15	a 20	Yarn, Fries, per bun	1.60	
Molasses,	28	a 40	Iron,	6 a	8
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Nails,	7 a	8
" Mount.	15	a 00	Hides, green,	7, Dry	15
Butter,	25	a 00	Tallow,	10 a	12
Peas,	75	a 80	Beeswax,	28 a	30
Apples, green,	00	a 0.00	Clover Seed,		
" dried,	0	a 0	Home grown;	0.00 a	0.00
Potatoes, sw.	00	a 00	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50	
" irish,	50	a 00	Brick,	6.00 a	10.00
Coffee,	25	a 30	Shingles,		
Sugar,	10	a 14	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a	5.25
" crushed,	15	a 18	Hay, per cwt.	40 a	45
Rags,	3	a 4			

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

NEW TOBACCO.

LUGS—Common,	5 50 to 6 25
" Medium,	6 50 to 7 00
LEAF—Common,	8 00 to 9 00
" Medium,	9 00 to 11 50
BRIGHT SMOKERS—Common,	6 50 to 8 00
" " Fancy,	8 00 to 12 00
WRAPPERS—Common.	9 00 to 13 00
" Good to Fine,	15 00 to 27 00
" Fancy,	30 00 to 50 00

Markets improving with upward tendency.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Lugs—Medium,	$5 00 to 000
" Good,	6 00 to 700
" Common Bright,	7 00 to 9 00
" Fancy Smokers,	10 00 to 2 00
Leaf—Common Red,	7 00 to 9 00
" Good,	8 00 to 10 00
" Common Bright,	15 00 to 25 00
" Good Bright,	25 00 to 40 00
" Fancy Wrappers,	50 00 to 75 00

Charlotte, July 28.—Bacon 12½ a 13. Flour, 4 25 a 4 50; Corn, 70 a 72; Oats, 45 a 50; Wheat, $1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00. Peas, 75 a 100: Lard, 12 a 13.

Fayetteville, July 24.—Bacon 12½ to 14. Flour, $6 75 a $8 00. Corn a $105. Oats, 100 80; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 15. Whisky, $2 25; a $2 75; Brandy, $2 50. Salt, $1 75 a $1 85.

Richmond, July 28.—Wheat, $130 a $1 60. Corn 73 a 74; Oats 55 a 00; Flour, superfine 7 25. a 7 50.

New York, July 29.—Cotton, 00 a 21. Flour, $6 00 to $7 75; Corn, 55 a 57. Wheat, 1 40 a 1 53; Gold, 1 15½ a 0 00; Bonds N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, July 28.—Cotton 00 0 20; Flour 5 00 a 6 00; Wheat, $1 65 a $1 70; Corn, white, 00 a 65, yellow, 00 a 86; Oats, 47 a 50½. Bacon, 9 a 10; Whisky, 95 a 00; Lard 10½ a 10

A Pair of Fine Mules FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to purchase a pair of heavy dark bay mules, sixteen hands high, five years old, can be accommodated by addressing

P. H. POINDEXTER,
East Bend, Yadkin County, N. C. ju.31-4w

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company.

Assets over $35,000,000 00
Surplus over liabilities $5,139,088,13

Ratio of Expenses to receipts only 7.53 per cent.
All policies non-forfeitable after second annual payment.
Dividend paid at end of first year.
The best Company, because it gives the MOST *safe* Insurance for the least money.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C. June 5, 1873.-23-3m.

AT THE BOOK STORE

NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,—Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggist and Fancy Stores. Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

LIVERY STABLE!

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that their **Livery and Sale Stable**, Salem, N. C., is in full operation, and supplied with good horses and vehicles for hire. Parties arriving by Railroad sent to any point at low rates.

Horses bought and sold and taken on Livery.

DOUTHIT & CO.

Office at the Store of R. A. Wommack & Co.
July 24, 1873. 30-3m

NOTES and ACCOUNTS TO BE SOLD.

On the 16th day of AUGUST next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., I will sell at the Court-house door in Winston, all the Notes, Accounts and choses in action of the estates of E. A. Vogler and Vogler & Co.

I will also, at the same time, sell the balance of a stock of Jewelry, Silver Ware, all of which is new, and some very desirable.

H. W. FRIES, Assignee.
July 21, 1873. 30-3w

A Drive in Sugar.

15,000 lbs. Standard Grades, at prices far below any thing yet sold in this market, since 1861, at wholesale or retail.

Now is the time to buy your SUGAR.

Come and see

June 4th, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,
Cheap editions at the BOOK STORE

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE CHEAP.

May 1, 1873. Enquire at this office.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES FOR SALE.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

A Good Six-Horse power STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.
Apply o C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

Time Tests the Merits of all Things.

1840. For Over Thirty Years, 1873. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

HAS been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is now the constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on the sea or land, and no one should travel on our *Lakes or Rivers, without it.*

Since the PAIN-KILLER was first introduced, and met with such extensive sale, many *Liniments, Reliefs, Panaceas*, and other *Remedies* have been offered to the public, but not one of them has attained the truly *enviable standing* of the PAIN-KILLER.

WHY IS THIS SO!

It is because DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is what it claims to a Reliever of Pain.

Its Merits are Unsurpassed.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, *Twenty to Thirty Drops in a Little Water* will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing to equal it for *Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heart-burn, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, etc.*

In sections of the country where

Fever and Ague

prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops, in water, will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water.

From foreign countries the calls for *PAIN-KILLER* are great. It is found to

Cure Cholera when all other Remedies Fail.

WHEN USED EXTERNALLY, AS A LINIMENT, nothing gives quicker ease in *Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stings from Insects*, and *Scalds*. It removes the fire, and the wound heals like ordinary sores. Those suffering with *RHEUMATISM, GOUT*, or *NEURALGIA*, if not a positive cure, they find the *Pain-Killer* gives them relief when no other remedy will.

IT GIVES INSTANT RELIEF FROM ACHING TEETH.

EVERY HOUSE-KEEPER SHOULD KEEP IT AT HAND, and apply it on the first attack of any Pain. It will give satisfactory relief, and save hours of suffering.

Do not trifle with yourselves by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for and get the genuine *PAIN-KILLER*, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle.

PRICE 25 cts., 50 cts., AND $1 PER BOTTLE.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

are extensively COUNTERFEITED. *Dishonest Druggists and scarcely to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of* Job Moses *on each package. All others are worthless imitations.* The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Cure COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. **Price 35 cents per box.** JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by J. GARANCIERE,
No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. **Price $1 per Box.** Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, on receipt of price. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK, Sole General Agent for America.

J. H. ZEVELY, *Agent,*
Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!!

Magnificent display of

New Spring Goods AT Pfohl & Stockton's

IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

—:o:—

DRY GOODS

in great variety, comprising the latest styles of

DRESS GOODS.

Novelties In Notions.

SHOES and BOOTS of the most desirable make.
HATS,—the latest.
DRUGS of the purest and most genuine.
HARDWARE in abundance.
GROCERIES, the cheapest.
QUEESWARE, unsurpassed.

Our wholesale department is complete.
Call and examine our stock. Accommodating and polite salesmen. No trouble to show Goods.
Agents for Falls of Neuse paper mills. Sell their goods at Manufacturers's prices. Want all the Rags in the country. Every convenience for wagoners and their teams.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,
SUCCESSORS TO T. C. PFOHL,
May 1, 1873. **Established in 1831.**

1873. SPRING. 1873.

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS, COTTON & LINEN GIMPS & FRINGES, EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, &c.

AT BLICKENDERFER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

I invite particular attention to my new and beautiful line of

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, SALEM, N. C.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

HARVEY & JONES,

GENERAL WHOLESALE

GROCERS AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

COMMERCIAL BLOCK,
Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,
RICHMOND, VA.
July 17, 1873. 29-12m

JOHN C. DAY,
OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH
THOS. D. TOY & CO.,
Successors to KING & TOY,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 144 Main Street,
NORFOLK, VA.
July 17,-29-6m.

EXECUTOR'S SALE POSTPONED.

HAVING qualified as Executor, (according to law,) on the estate of Rebecca Hanan, dec'd., I will expose to public sale, at **1 o'clock, P. M.,** on **Friday, August 1st, 1873,** at the lower front steps of the Widows' House, in Salem, the following property, to-wit:

Three Good Stoves, Bureau and Book-Case, Wardrobe, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Clock, Looking-Glasses, a pair of small Druggists Scales, a Coffee-Mill, Coffee-Roaster, a lot of Kitchen Ware, Axe, Saw, Spade, a lot of Carpet, (some quite new,) Blankets, Quilts, Feather Beds, Mattrasses, and many other articles.

Terms made known at time of sale.

I likewise hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose,—otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate will also please to make payment immediately.

E. A. VOGLER, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., July 1, 1873. 27-tds.

WATER NUMEROUS TESTS HAVE PROVED WHEEL

N. F. Burnham's New Turbine Water Wheel

To be the Best Ever Invented.

Pamphlet Free. Address, York, Pa.

J. M. MCCORKLE. WM. H. BAILEY.

McCORKLE & BAILEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors,
SALISBURY, N. C.,

Practice in Rowan, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Davie, Davidson, Forsyth, Iredell, Yadkin, Stanly and Montgomery, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.

John W. Mauney, Esq., Special Partner.
July 3, 1873.-27-1m.

Mental Photograph Albums,
At the BOOK STORE.

THE

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

M. FRIES, Established 1847.
PATTERSON & CO., " 1867.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Buyers of Grain and other Country Produce.

PATTERSON & CO., beg leave to thank the public for a liberal patronage, and to announce the opening of a well selected and well bought purchase of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

It is our purpose to make a specialty of *every* department of goods, which we keep in stock. We will offer nothing but *good articles* at *low prices.*

Customers shall uniformly be waited on with promptness and courtesy, and shall receive "One Hundred Cents worth of Goods for One Dollar."

The rule of the House has been and shall be "The strictest integrity and impartiality in all dealings."

After the completion of the Railroad, our **WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT** will be largely increased. Our facilities for purchasing in quantity are not surpassed by any house in this section of the State.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit us and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 8, 1873.

SPRING, 1873.

J. L. FULKERSON

IS OFFERING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE

Newest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

"AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER."

The assortment is not surpassed by any house in this section of country.

Something NEW is added every week.

KID GLOVES,

ALEXANDER'S and JOUVIN'S New Shades" for Ladie's and Gentlemen.
J. L. FULKERSON.

FANCY STRIPED CHALLI SHAWLS,
BLACK LACE POINTS, $7 00 to $25 00
Salem, N. C., March 20, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

GO TO WOMMACK'S

IF YOU WANT

GOOD BARGAINS!

THEY'VE GOT THEIR

NEW GOODS,

AND LOTS OF THEM,

AND WILL SELL THEM CHEAP.

They will give you the highest market price for your Produce Corn, Wheat, Peas, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., May 8, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } Proprietors. O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer.

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEREST THE DEPOT and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

March. LASH & HAIRSTO

Has been before the American public OVER THIRTY years. It has never yet failed to give perfect satisfaction, and has justly been styled the panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, &c., &c., for Man and Beast. No family should be a single day without this Liniment. The money refunded unless the Liniment is as represented. Be sure and get the genuine MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores, at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle. Notice style, size of bottle, &c.

Poetry.

An Old Maid's Opinion.

Do you think, if I'd a baby,
That I'd let him pull my hair?
Do you think I'd put on collars
Just for him to soil and tear?
Do you think I'd call it pretty
When he bit his little toe?
Yet I have known some silly mothers,
With their babies do just so.

Do you think I'd set him crying,
Just to see his cunning frown?
Do you think I'd set him walking
Just to see him tumble down?
Would I call my baby pretty
When he'd neither teeth nor hair!
Yet I know some silly mothers
Think their babies wondrous fair.

Humorous.

The Mother as a Hair Cutter.

You can always tell a boy whose mother cuts his hair. Not because the edges of it look as if it had been chewed off by an absent-minded horse, but you tell it by the way he stops on the street and wriggles his shoulders. When a fond mother has to cut her boy's hair she is careful to guard against any annoyance and mess by laying a sheet on the carpet. It has never occured to sit him over a bare floor and put the sheet around his neck. Then she draws the front hair over his eyes and leaves it there while she cuts that which is at the back. The hair which lies over his eyes appears to be surcharged with electric needles, and that which is silently dropping down under his shirt band appears to be on fire. She has unconsciously continued to push his head forward until his nose presses his breast, and is too busily engaged to notice the snuffing sound that is becoming alarmingly frequent. In the mean time he is seized with an irrisistible desire to blow his nose, but recollects that his hadkerchief is in the other room. Then a fly lights on his nose, and does it unexpectedly that he involuntarily dodges, and catches the points of the shears in his left ear. At this he commences to cry and wish he was a man. But his mother doesn't notice him. She merely hits him on the other ear to inspire confidence, and goes on with the work. When she is through she holds his jacket collar back from his neck, and with her mouth blows the short bits of hair from the top of his head down his back. He calls her attention to this fact, but she looks for a new place on his head and hits him there, and asks him why he didn't use his handkerchief. Then he takes his awfully disfigured head to the mirror and looks at it, and, young as he is, shudders as he thinks of what the boys on the street will say.—*Danbury News.*

Modern Dictionary.

Water—A clear fluid once used as a drink.

Honesty—An excellent joke.

My dear—An expression used by man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel.

Bargain—A ludicrous transaction in which each party thinks he has cheated the other.

Doctor—A man who kills you to-day to save you from dying to-morrow.

Wealth—The most respectable quality of men.

Esquire—Everybody, yet nobody, equal to a Colonel.

Jury—Twelve prisoners in a box to try one or more at the bar.

State's Evidence—A wretch who is pardoned for being baser than his comrades.

Modesty—A beautiful little flower that flourishes in secret places.

Lawyer—A learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemy and keeps it for himself.

The Grave—An ugly hole in the ground which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon measures to keep out of.

Money—The good of the country.

Frederick William IV, of Prussia, when Crown Prince, was one summer morning walking in the garden of Potsdam in the simple uniform which he usually wore. His path was crossed by a poor old woman vainly endeavoring to coax or drive forward her donkey, loaded with vegetables. In her distress she called to the officer. "What can I do for you, my good friend?" said the Crown Prince. "I will take him by the bridle and pull him forward," said the woman, "and you go behind and push." At it they both went. The old woman pulled and the Prince pushed, and the little animal was compelled to move. The woman thanked the officer and said she would always be ready to do the like for him." The Crown Princers, who had witnessed the scene, now came up and said, remonstratingly: "Fritz, what have you been doing?" I have only been following the example of my dear father. I have so often seen him push donkeys forward in his life, that I thought there could be no harm in my doing the same."

As an instance of his wit, he once attended the first representation of a new tragedy so stupid that he left the theatre after the third act. In the lobby he found one of the servants asleep. "Poor fellow," said he, "no doubt he has been listening through the keyhole."—*Recollections of the Revolution of 1848 in Berlin.*

A kiss, however pleasant, may cost too much. Here we have an account of a Missourian who indulged in the salutation of a fine young woman, and of what happened to him. The magistrate fined him. The fine young woman's brother horse-whipped him. His wife worried him into a brain-fever. The parson alluded to him personally in a strong sermon. The local editor took sides with the clergyman, and pilloried him in leaded long primer. Finally he was punished by a special providence, for the potato bugs left their potatoes to eat every blade of his wheat crop. Let the kissingly inclined take warning.

"That's where the boys fit for college," said the professor to Mrs. Partington, pointing to a school house. "Did they?" said the old lady with animation. "Then if they fit for college before they went, they didn't fight afterward?" "Yes," said he, smiling and favoring the conceit; "but the fight was with the head, not with the hands." "Butted, did they?" said the old lady.

Said a little girl to her mother, "do you know how I get to bed quick?" "No," was the reply. "Well," said she, in great glee, "I step one foot over the crib, then say 'Rats!' and frighten myself right in."

Josh Billings says: "There iz one thing about a hen that looks like wisdom—they don't kakle much until after they have laid their eggs. Sum pholks are alwus a bragging and a cackling what they are going to dew beforehand.

Agricultural.

Plank Floors Ruinous to Horses.

Can't some genus invent a kind of stable floor that can be kept clean without too much labor, and will not ruin the feet of horses standing upon them? If not, every horse-owner whose horse, or horses, are obliged to stand still much of the time, had better have a yard convenient to the stable into which the horses can run when neither at work, nor eating, nor sleeping.

We have some experience in this line: Our horses have not much to do in the winter season, and we have noticed a tendency in them to become lame, but as they got over it upon driving, we paid but little attention to the matter. The past winter we have kept but one horse, and as a public conveyance ran between our place and office, we have preferred to patronize that, and let our horses stand in the stable. After the sleighing disappeared and the roads became bad he had but little exercise, and we noticed that he was becoming lame. Supposing that he would improve as soon as spring work commenced, we paid but little attention to it, until he became so lame that he could not strike a trot, and his limbs so weak and tender, although we could find no sore or tender spot, nor were his limbs swollen. We consulted a vertinarian surgeon, who could neither find cause for his lameness nor prescribe a remedy.

We determined to try an experiment. We made a fence, enclosing a small plot of grass, and turned him out, cutting grass for him. Now for the results: For three or four weeks before turning him out he had been getting lamer, until he became unable to trot. In one week from the time we turned him out he could trot off quite lively, and he has nearly recovered. He seemed to be lame in every foot and especially in his hind feet, and we have no doubt that standing idle upon a plank floor caused his hoofs to become dry and contracted, so that they pressed upon the tender frog. We have here suggested one remedy for hard floors, namely, a yard; if any of our readers know of a substitute for plank floors, that will obviate the difficulties we have presented, we should be glad to hear from them.

Small Farms.

Small farms make near neighbors; they make good roads; they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is wanted; everything is kept neat; less wages have to be paid for help; less time is wasted; more is raised to the acre, because it is tilled better; there is no watching of hired men; the mind is not kept in a worry, a stew, a fret all of the time. There is not so much fear of a drought, of wet weather, of a frost, of small prices. There is not so much money to be paid for agricultural implements. Our wives and children have time to read, to improve their minds. A small horse is soon curried—and the work on a small farm is always pushed forward in season. Give us small farms for comfort; aye, and give us small farms for profit.

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.

PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE BOOK STORE,
Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
Pocket-Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by. H. H.
May 19, 1871.

Dick's English Classics.
The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents
Byron	50 "
Scott	25 "
Goldsmith	50 "
Burns	25 "
Milton	25 "
Cowper	25 "
Wordsworth	25 "
Moore	25 "

At the BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AT COST.
Bullion's Analytical and Practical Grammar,
Davie's Elements of Written Arithmetic,
" First Lessons "
" Practical "
" University "
" Intellectual "
Robinson's Progressive Higher "
Smith's "
Wilson's Primer,
Wilson's Speller,
First Lessons in Botany,
Bullion's English and Latin Dictionary.
The above books will be sold at cost and carriage, if early application be made at the
Dec. 12, 1872. BOOK STORE.

PICTURES
FOR THE PEOPLE.
HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS of the following subjects:
Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE
NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,—Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands,
and many other articles in our line.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

CHARTS
FOR THE PEOPLE,
at the BOOKSTORE

JOHN H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C
THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.
FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,
n fact everything in his line always on hand
J. H. ZEVELY
Jan. 14, 1870

JUST RECEIVED
AT ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Dr. Sage's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy,
Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
and Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
Also, Allen's Unrivalled Lung Balsam,
McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment,
Hall's Vegetable Sicillian Hair Renewer.
Klutz's Chill Cure.
The following fine Extracts for the handkerchief can be had in any quantity:
Boquet Caroline,
Patchuly, Musk,
Jockey Club,
Ylang Ylang,
Cologne, &c.
Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.
JOHN H. ZEVELY.

AT ZEVELY'S
Drug Store,
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
SALEM, N. C.,
EXTRA FINE COMBS,
BUFFALO AND SHELL,
TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS,
FANCY EXTRACTS,
MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
November 14, 1873.

FINE CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY,
CHEWING TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
Musical Instruments,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building, - - Salem, N. C

of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.
Nov. 21, 1872-47-1y.
For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Musical Instruments
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDER
at Zevely's Drug Store,
CALL AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
FOR
Chill and Fever Cure,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PURE DRUGS GENERALLY.

THEA-NECTAR
GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
TEA.
THE Thea-Nectar is a pure Black Tea, with a Green Tea flavor, and will suit all tastes. It can be had at **Zevely's Drug Store** at the reduced price of one dollar per pound.

SAPOLIO
removes stains and grease from carpets and other woven fabrics.
There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.
July 10, 1873. For sale at the Book-Store.

Building and Alphabet
BLOCKS
FOR CHILDREN,
at the - - BOOKSTORE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Davidson College,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C.
Thoroughly equipped. Seven professorships. Expenses low. Session begins Sept. 25th, 1873. Send for Catalogue. J. R. BLAKE, Chairman of the Faculty. 26-4w.

KENMORE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL.
Amherst C. H., Va.
Preparatory to the University of Virginia. H. A. Strode (Math. Medalist U. Va.), Principal and Instructor in Mathematics. H. C. Brock. B. L. it U. Va. (recently Assistant Professor Latin U Va.). Instructor in Greek, Latin, French, German and Botany.—This is one of the leading High Schools of Virginia, and presents many advantages incomparable with those of others. Students also received for the Summer. New session begins September 15, 1873.
For Catalogue address the Principal.

SEND 25 CENTS FOR THE
ADVERTISERS' GAZETTE.
A book of 144 Pages, showing how, when and where to advertise, and containing a list of nearly 3,000 newspapers, with much other information of interest to advertisers. Address GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., Publishers 41 Park Row, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW BOOK,
EPIDEMIC & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES,
with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces **Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera** and all analogous diseases. **No Family Safe Without It,** and all buy it. Has 24 chromatic illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

ADORN YOUR HOMES with the new Chromo "Awake" and "Asleep." Sells like wildfire. The pair sent for 50 cents. A large discount to agents. Address W. F. CARPENTER, Foxboro, Massachusetts.

MONEY *Made Rapidly* with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogues and full particulars FREE. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover Street, Boston.

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINE.
SANDFORD'S
Liver Invigorator,
A purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic* for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of Imitations.* 30-4w

FINE IMPORTED ENGRAVINGS.
(Large size) for Framing or for Portfolios.)
This catalogue of engravings comprises a list of elegant works, from the best American and European artists. Every variety of subject is represented—Portraits, Landscapes, Animals, Figures, Marine Views, and Historical Pictures, from such well known artists as LANDSEER, HERRING, WILKIE, ROSA BONHEUR, and others.
OVER 700 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.
They are of all sizes, from 12x15 to 20x40, and can be sent by mail or express, prepaid, carefully done up in roller, and without injury.
Price, from $1 to $10, according to size.
A discount made on large purchases.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.
We also furnish the
ECLECTIC GALLERY
OF
FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
(Small size) for the Portfolio, Scrap-Book or Illustration.
These engravings have appeared in the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, and comprise the Portraits of nearly every distinguished man of the past and present centuries.
Our list contains portraits of Historians, Poets, Artists, Warriors, Kings, Statesmen, Historic and Ideal Pictures, &c., &c.
Nearly 300 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.
They are printed on different sized paper; either small size, 7x10, or quarto size, 10x12, and can be sent by mail, carefully done up in roller, prepaid, to any address.
Price, small size, 10 cts.—Quarto, 15 cts.
A specimen of each size and catalogue sent on receipt of 25 cents.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.
E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
108 *FULTON ST., NEW YORK.*

The "LEE MONUMENT" Portrait of
Gen. ROBERT E. LEE.
Engraved on steel by A. B. Walter, under the direction of the American Art Union and adopted and sold by the Lee Memorial Association, incorporated under the laws of Virginia, for the purpose of
Erecting a Monument to the memory of
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.
THE undersigned, the authorized agent of the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, General W. N. Pendleton, chairman, are now canvassing Forsyth and other counties, for subscribers to the "Lee Monument Portrait" of General Lee. The adoption of the life-like picture for the purpose named is sufficient to establish it in the favor of all who have not examined it. It is only sold by subscription.
In my absence the portait can be obtained by applying to Miss Julia E. Holderness, at Wilson's Hotel.
Persons at a distance who may desire this beautiful engraving, can obtain the same by sending $5 for the large and $1.75 for the small size, to W. H. HOLDERNESS,
May15-1873 *Winston, Forsyth County, N. C.*

BUY YOUR
SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK
AT BLUM'S.

FOR SALE
BUGGY, SULKY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS. Enquire at BOOKSTORE.

GOLD PENS.
A Good Article at the BOOKSTORE.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

UNABRIDGED.
SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.

LAST CALL.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.
L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

MUSIC.—A fresh supply of Musical Instruments just received at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

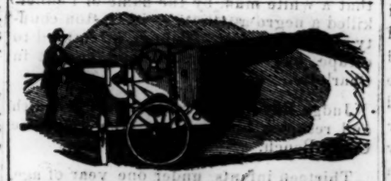
Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOK STORE.

ENGINE WANTED!
I wish to purchase a good second hand 12 or 15 horse power Engine and Boiler. Parties having an Engine and Boiler, as above, for sale, will please inform me as to price and condition of same.
C. A. HEGE,
May 15, 1873.-20-1m. Salem, N. C.

W. T. VOGLER,
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,
Next Door to Crosland's Grocery Store.
SALEM, N. C.

A large and well assorted stock always on hand. I have made arrangements to order anything which may be wanted, direct from the manufacturers, at any time.
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.
All kinds of REPAIRING done, and work warranted.
TOMBSTONES, TOMBSTONES,
Monuments, Head Stones or Slabs.
I am prepared to furnish any kind of Tombstones which may be wanted. Send in your orders.
Feb. 6, 1873. 6-6m.

NEW
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
IN KERNERSVILLE.
MRS. DR. KERNER
Respectfully offers to the public a fine stock of
MILLINERY GOODS,
with a variety of NOTIONS, embracing all the styles to be found in Salem or Greensboro, *at low prices.*
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
April 21, 1873. 17-tf.



CARDWELL THRESHER AND CLEANER.
THE undersigned takes Hargnehol of informing the public that he has opened an
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
in Salem, N. C., where he will keep all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and Labor-Saving Machinery, that will lessen the labor and increase the product of the farm. He has been engaged in General Labor-Saving Machinery throughout the State of North Carolina ever since the close of the war, and flatters himself that he thoroughly understands his business, and persons wishing to purchase any kind of Labor Saving Machinery for farming, would do well to consult him on the subject as he is considerably cheaper than they can get them themselves direct from the works. Call and see for yourselves. He will keep constantly on hand, a varied assortment of machinery, &c., such as Mowers and Reapers, Threshers and Cleaners, Horse Rakes, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider and Wine Mills and Presses, Horse Powers, &c.—Also other Machinery, such as Sewing Machines for family use, also Sewing Machine Hand Bolt Cutting Machines, Lawn Mowers, &c.
He would more especially call attention to the ADVANCE MOWER of which he will be furnished at manufacturer's prices. Call on or address,
C. A. HEGE, Proprietor of Salem Agricultural Works.
N. B. He would call special attention to the CARDWELL THRESHER AND CLEANER and CARY HORSE POWER, also the TRIPPLE GEAR HORSE POWER. Call and see them.
[June 28, 1873-38-3m.]

SALEM AGRICULTURAL WORKS.
C. A. HEGE, Proprietor, Salem, N. C.

ADVANCE MOWER AND REAPER.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD;
OR, TESTIMONY FROM THE BATTLE-FIELDS.
Under the above title I propose to publish first in newspaper, and subsequently in book form a series of articles giving the war record of North Carolina from the election of Lincoln in Nov. 1860, to the close of the war between the States in May, 1865.—My plan embraces three divisions:
1st. Accounts of each skirmish and battle on the soil or upon the waters of North Carolina.
2nd. Accounts of every battle fought during the war on the soil of every State, in which any of the troops of North Carolina took part—especial care being taken to show what these troops did and suffered in each of those battles, and what glory and renown our officers and men fairly won.
3rd. "A Southern Chart for all time." An explanation of the third division of the proposed plan will be submitted at a later day.
That I may successfully accomplish this arduous but pleasing self-imposed task, I invoke the aid of all my brother soldiers and ask them to furnish me material which can be arranged and digested so as to form a complete record of the heroic deeds of the sons of North Carolina upon the battle-fields of the Confederacy; and especially do I ask all who can write to furnish me details of every battle in which they participated, and the part borne by their immediate commands.
The time may not have come to write this portion of North Carolina's History; but it has come to collect and arrange it for the use of the future historian. The living actors will soon pass away, and much valuable information, unless gathered now, will be lost forever. Hence after waiting for several years for some one more competent to undertake the task, I have determined to devote the remaining years of my life to this labor of love. I yield to none in love for my native State, or in admiration for the gallant men who have shed imperishable glory upon her.
I prefer to give these accounts first in newspaper form, in order that omissions and errors if any occur, may be pointed out and corrected before the work shall pass into the more enduring form, which it will assume should it prove what I desire to make it, a valuable acquisition to the war record of the South.
Several of the prominent actors in the war have already promised their co-operation and the valuable aid of their pens to lessen my labors and to make the work complete, and I hope to enlist an army of valuable co-laborers in the good cause as did North Carolina enlist her sons to fight the battles of the "Lost Cause."
General officers from other States who commanded North Carolina troops are respectfully asked to give me all the information in their possession relative to the conduct and bearing of those troops.
In endeavoring to do justice to the soldiers of my native State, I certainly shall most carefully abstain from doing injustice to those from any other.
My brethren of the press will confer a favor by giving the whole or such part of this prospectus as they may deem proper, one or more insertions, calling attention thereto.
Address "Our living and our Dead," Newbern, N. C.
The first number will be issued about the 10th of June. Subscription price $2 per year in advance.
STEPHEN D. POOL,
late Colonel 10th Regiment, N. C. S. T.
Newbern, N. C., May 20, 1873.

DR. HOOPER'S
FEMALE PILLS
A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHŒA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.
Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price.
Direct all orders,
HOOPER & CO.,
P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Jan. 16, 1873-3-12m.

A. N. ZEVELY,
[Late Assistant Post-Master General]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government
OFFICE 421, E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

D. P. MAST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.
Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.
Office in the Court House.
3-1y.

W. B. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YADKINVILLE, N. C.,
Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims
3-1y.

FRESH GROCERIES.
A CHOICE LOT OF
MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP,
Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour
PEARL LARGE HOMINY,
BEEF TONGUES,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES.
Dec. 5, 1872. at CROSLANDS.

Ayer's Ague Cure,
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

Rx
No one remedy is better called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.
That which protects from or prevents this disorder, must be of immense service in the many localities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" Expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in those districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it, and use it freely, both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral; consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts, if taken occasionally, as while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure; and few will ever suffer from intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.
For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity, and producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines fail.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
AND SOLD ALL ROUND THE WORLD.
PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.
Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind as the excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to subdue forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of croup, it should be kept at hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.
Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral.* So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach the case, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.
Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.
Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.
Bronchitis is generally aided by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.
So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure.
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.
As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicines. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.
Unacclimated persons, either resident in or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *Ague Cure* daily.
For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity, and producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines fail.
For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.
Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.
PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company.
Assets over $25,000,000 00
Surplus over liabilities $5,139,068,13
Ratio of Expenses to receipts only 7.53 per cent.
All policies non-forfeitable after second annual payment.
Dividend paid at end of first year.
The best Company, because it gives the most safe Insurance for the least money.
J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent,*
Salem, N. C. June 5, 1873.-23-3m.